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repeated the pattern until long enough for a lambrequin. When fixed in position and so held straight at the top, the curves of the collar cause the points to hang full, giving great richness and weight without detracting from the design, because there is no fullness at the top to make it hang clumsily. Small brackets trimmed in this way with the pattern made of the collar size are very effective, looking as if designed for that particular purpose.

The uses to which needle made laces can be put are indeed numerous, because adaptable for all kinds of furnishings as well as for dress trimmings, suitable to wear at all times; that is, for morning and evening toilettes, tea gowns and walking costumes.

Another way of adapting the Bruges pattern, suggested for the bands, is to finish a short length by rounding it at both ends, making it into an ornament for the throat, then a fine, almost invisible covered wire around each end for about three inches. Where the wire leaves off the lace is tightly gathered up, the intervening space being laid over a folded stock collar of silk, satin or velvet. The gathered parts should reach as far back as the front part of the ear, the wired ends standing out beyond stiffly on either side.

Enough has been said, I hope, to interest not only readers already conversant with lace making, but also those who have not yet taken up this truly beautiful and feminine art, which, while it affords great scope for individual taste, does not positively call for any, because prescribed rules can be followed. Any neat sewer can easily learn to make lace almost as readily by the aid of written instructions as by personal teaching. It is a delightful occupation for the summer, because of the simple nature of the materials called for, added to the fact that they run no risk through exposure to sea air, sunshine or shower. The work can likewise be taken up at odd moments, carried about easily and cleaned without injury if it becomes soiled in the working. Therefore, dear reader, if you have not already done so, take my advice and try lace making without delay.

DRAPERY IN THE HOME.

BY CLARE BUNCE.



UCH is the use of drapery in modern house decoration arranged as portieres, window drapery, drapery for bookcases, etc., that we are every day confronted with the interesting problem of how best to decorate the house with textile fabrics without undue expense, and it is for the solution of such a problem that this article is written.

Let us suppose that the house has four rooms on the ground floor, viz.: parlor, library, dining room and kitchen, and four bedrooms upstairs. The front of the house facing the south. The parlor is finished in white mahogany and opens into both the hall and the dining room. Its measurements are 15 feet by 18. The dining room has finishings in oak as has the hall. It measures 14 feet by 15 feet. The library is across the hall from the parlor and has wood work in red mahogany. Its size is the same as that of the dining room, 14 feet by 15, and it opens only into the hall. In each room are two ample windows.

To be practical we will allow ourselves twenty dollars for each portiere, ten dollars for the color fabric of each window,

and six dollars for the sash curtains for the entire house. After a careful investigation it is safe to say that within these limits satisfactory selections can be made. So far as color and design go, material at two dollars a yard is as satisfactory as that at eight or ten, and we can thus furnish artistically and satisfactorily with comparatively little cost. Jute and cotton stuffs, either plain or figured, with gold and silver, are in every way preferable to wool for warm weather use. Even in a rather heavy weight they give far less sense of heat or stuffiness, in addition to which they shed the dust much more readily. In searching the market for suitable draperies the great difficulty is an embarrassment of riches. There are so many good things it is difficult to make a choice.

For the parlor, however, with its white mahogany finish, nothing better can be suggested than white and gold, or rather a warmer yellow, with cream white with bits of real gold. As the Empire style of decoration suits that coloring peculiarly well, a design of that period is, perhaps, the best that can be selected.

A charming tapestry of the sort combining a cotton wool with a rich silk surface can be bought for \$2.75 a yard, fifty inches wide, and is in every way suitable. The weight is eminently appropriate for summer use, and the coloring is just what is needed. It shows the familiar wreath in a cream white on a yellow ground with glints of gold throughout. As a matter of course there are others that would answer, but, considering the price limit and the general characteristics of the room, it would be difficult to make a better selection.

The one fault, if it be one, is that to harmonize with the dining room on the one hand and the hall on the other, it must be lined or two sets of portieres be used for the doorway. There are some stuffs woven in such a way as to show a different coloring on the two sides, but as yet the supply is limited, and it is hardly wise to sacrifice the best effects simply to avoid lining. Buying separate materials allows a wider range, and each room can be more perfectly suited without materially adding to the cost, for all these double-faced goods are expensive. As will be seen by the schedule of prices given below, this making the door hanging double brings the cost of one or two above the limit, but care has been taken to keep the average even below that allowed.

With the Empire tapestry for portieres a paper of harmonizing design and color will make the best wall covering. Of these there are so many that it is easy to select a suitable motif. A warmer yellow tone will be found

more generally satisfactory. The ceiling may be tinted in a paler yellow.

For the two windows there is a wide range of choice, but the limit of ten dollars will be found sufficient for the inner curtains. The most approved style of warm-weather drapery calls for color only as a relief and makes the main curtain white, either lace or Swiss, as those materials are far cooler both in fact and to the imagination. Very charming curtains of heavy net with a border in appliqué can be bought for from five dollars upward or charming ones can be made from *point d'esprit* finished with a frill or without a border. This last material varies in price from twenty-five to seventy-five cents a yard and fifty inches wide and is extremely effective used in this way.

The curtains, to be seen at their best, should be hung upon a light-weight brass pole, and over them should be draped narrow curtains of soft yellow silk showing an Empire design. The silk can be found at almost any shop and need not cost over seventy-five cents a yard. As the outer drapery is designed



NEW DESIGN IN FRENCH WALL SILK. BY M. CASTEX-DEGRANGE.

only to give a bit of color to the window it does not require to be more than two widths of the silk in width. It is drawn back full toward the casement and is looped and caught back at the height of the sill. The window, when so treated, has all the advantage of the diaphanous hanging, while at the same time it is relieved from becoming a mere expanse of dreary white.

The sash curtains, for which the average cost is not to exceed one dollar and a quarter a window, might well be used the same *d'esprit*, which will not greatly exceed the amount and will allow of the average being maintained, as for the bedrooms much cheaper material will answer every purpose.

For the dining room, finished as it is in oak, nothing better is to be found than a tapestry in dull blue with a heraldic design in wood colors; that is, nothing better than the prescribed sum allows. There are for rather more money some simply delightful things in the same dull but rich blue with figure woven in gold. These last cost three dollars and a half a yard and are designated by the style of the design, so that in the same general coloring one has the choice between Louis XV., Henry II., Directoire and the like, the material and the cost being the same in all. Both they and the less costly tapestries are shown by Messrs. Johnson & Faulkner in a variety of styles, and are so delightful as to be impossible to pass over, even though for the double portiere they bring the cost up to too big a figure. Considered apart from that restriction they are extremely low-priced and cost only from three dollars to three and a half a yard.

The simple blue and wood color sells for only one dollar and thirty-five cents a yard, and is so extremely cheap while it is charming at the same time. It is rather too heavy to serve as a lining for the Empire tapestry, and for that reason it is suggested that it would be wiser to make two separate curtains hung upon separate poles, one at each side of the doorway. The portiere which admits to the hall, in common with that of the parlor entrance, requires different lining again and will be taken up again later on.

In this room also there are two windows, but something simpler than the parlor arrangement of a double curtain will be found suitable.

For the sash curtains, indeed the same *point d'esprit* might well be used, but for the middle curtains a new material known as Scotch muslin, which is deep cream in tone and shows a figure in soft rich colors, will be found delightful. It is very wide, so that one width is ample for each curtain, yet costs only eighty cents a yard; so that even with a simple ball fringe as a finish it compensates for the slight extra expense of the parlor hangings.

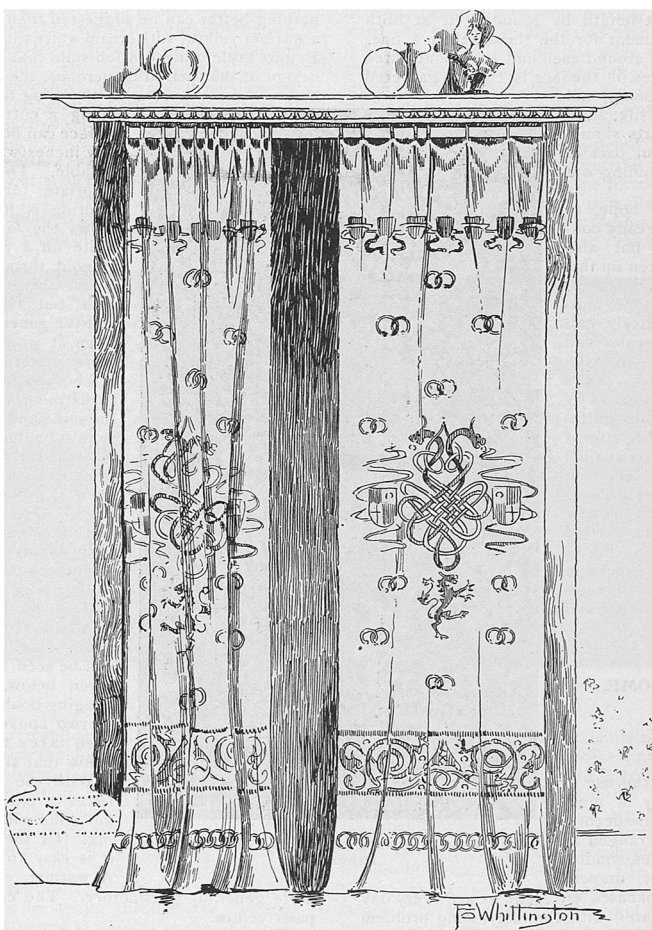
Almost every month there is something new in the line of upholstery fabrics and one is constantly called upon to admire, but nothing better has been shown for many seasons than this simple Scotch cloth that is so delightful in tone. Messrs. W. & J. Sloane can supply the goods, which are so charming that it deserves to be more widely known. For the dining room with its dull blue hangings, it is just the thing required to give lightness and cheer to the whole effect. Many Madras muslins would serve the purpose almost, if not quite equally well, but any good design would cost as much, if not more, and the Scotch muslin has the merit of being a bit more sturdy and durable.

The library, which faces the parlor, opens into no other room and is finished in red mahogany. For it nothing better has been seen than a combination of olive with pale terra cotta or old pink. A really beautiful tapestry of the sort shows big tumbling poppies on an olive ground. It is astonishingly low in price, while it is delightful in color and costs only ninety cents a yard. With it a cartridge paper, containing just a hint of olive and stenciled with a big sort of scroll design in a deeper tone, makes an ideal wall covering, and a perfect background for each bit of furniture and for every picture that can be hung. The olive tint is beautiful with the mahogany, and the bit of old pink in the hanging gives summer lightness to the whole.

The windows require slightly different treatment from those already mentioned. Reading, studying and writing are the occupations of the library, and for these to be pursued in comfort there must be well-tempered light. A sash curtain arranged upon a rod over the lower panes and a green shade above will give entire satisfaction and allow of regulation to suit every hour of the day. With them curtains of thin material, combined with lightweight silk, make a most charming effect. Cream white Madras muslin or Calcutta net, either one, might be made to hang

from the pole, and over them be draped olive India silk in which the poppy is repeated. The net costs seventy-five cents a yard for fifty-inch width, and the silk not more than seventy-five cents additional, so that the whole would come easily within the ten-dollar limit, and the window arrangement would be made as perfect as can be. The shades allow of complete regulation. The curtains can be swept aside or partly drawn at will. The color scheme, in conjunction with the warm red wood, is extremely good, and there is just enough olive to keep the whole felicitously cool on the warmest day.

The hall into which all these rooms open might well be somewhat Oriental in its coloring, and a linen and silk material woven in stripes, called "Mahdi," suggests itself as peculiarly



DRAPED DOORWAY—BY F. O. WHITTINGTON.

See description on page 105.

good for portieres, both because of its own rich tones and the weight, which make it most suitable for lining the tapestries at the library, parlor and dining-room doors. Its price is one dollar and seventy-five cents a yard, and it is quite as effective as many materials sold for three times that sum. It makes an admirable hanging for the hall from every point of view, and, with it as a keynote, a really splendid result can be obtained from which each of the three rooms in its quieter tone opens with perfect accord.

Above stairs greater simplicity should be given sway. The cottage bedroom requires to be restful and inviting but not ornate. Charming draperies for these rooms are shown on every side, but among them all nothing is more completely suitable than the new figured denims. They are woven in all the best tints and show really artistic designs, while in fifty-inch width they cost only sixty cents a yard. For bedroom portieres they are as nearly perfect as can be, and either they or the new linen material known as Armenian stripe, or Louis XVI., according to design, cannot fail to give satisfaction. The latter are somewhat more expensive, being sold for one dollar and a half a yard, but as they do not exceed the limit allowed they may well be suggested for the guest room at least. The denims are in every way suited to any other, and can be found in a variety of colors, although in order to give all the choice possible it may be well to mention the multitude of good things to be found under the names of Morris tapestry, Persian prints and Colonial chintz, all of which range in price from sixty cents to one dollar and a half a yard and are charming in their way. As no color scheme for these upper rooms is even hinted at in the letter received, it is possible only to say that all these things are shown and are good. Further details must be obtained from samples or the dealers direct. Messrs. McHugh & Co. have a great variety on exhibition and are most accommodating in giving information.

The sash curtains, and indeed all the window hangings, cannot be better than made of simple frilled Swiss muslin, which is always dainty, cool and inviting.

COTTON AND SILK FABRICS FOR UPHOLSTERY.

SOME pretty cotton and silk fabrics for upholstering purposes are in Oriental stripes, two inches wide, in colors of old blue, old red, old gold and olive, alternating upon which are floral and arabesque patterns in yellow and other colors. This fabric is of double width and sells for 80 cents per yard.

The cotton brocades are shown in charming patterns of scrolls and garlands, tied with ribbons in Louis Seize style, in cream color on grounds of crimson, dark red, tan and old rose. They are fifty inches wide and may be purchased for 85 cents per yard.

Plain and figured cotton plushes of heavy and rich texture are to be seen in great variety, and make handsome portieres and furniture coverings. A charming example, twenty-four inches wide, has a soft cream ground, with a leaf and floral pattern in dark blue. Another has shaded leaves and flowers in browns on an old gold ground. A third shows an outline scroll design in black, with dashes of brown on an olive ground. These artistic plushes are very effective when in use, and sell for \$2 per yard.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

SOME of the imitation machine-made guipure laces are scarcely less beautiful than those that are hand-made. They show arabesque patterns in the borders, with medallions scattered over the meshes. For the trimmings to summer gowns they answer admirably, and come in various widths and in tints of cream, ecru and yellow. They range in price from 20 cents per yard for the 4-in. widths up to 50 cents per yard for the 12-in. varieties.

Rich cream Venice laces with silk net top, much in favor for trimming summer evening toilettes, are shown for prices varying from 25 cents per yard up to \$1.20, according to width, which is anywhere from four to sixteen inches. Other net top laces in ecru and white, with guipure patterns, are from 35 cents up to 75 cents per yard.

A novelty called "Broderies Anglaises" lace is very attractive, and is shown in shades of pale ecru and deep cream. It is twelve inches in width, and may be had for 39 cents per yard. Venice lace insertions to match the wider laces, from one to two inches wide, are from 18 to 25 cents per yard.

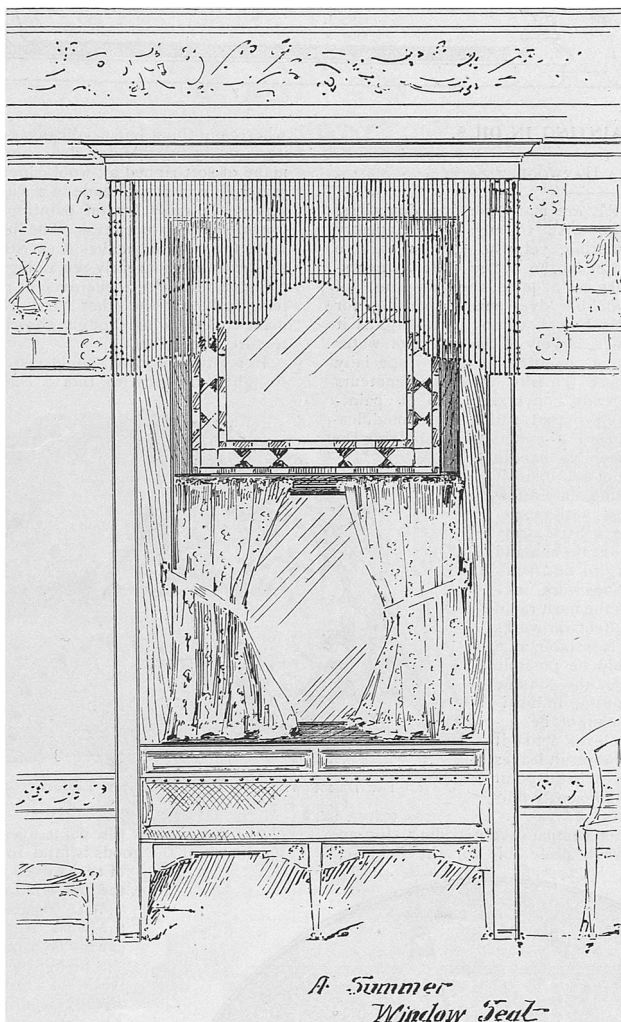
Machine-made Valenciennes laces and edgings, so much used in trimming

underwear, come from 30 to 75 cents per dozen yards.

Insertions and beadings to match are from 25 to 60 cents per dozen. Cream-tinted Chantilly laces of excellent quality, from three to five inches wide, are shown for 15 cents per yard. This is extensively used in millinery.

Some hand-made Renaissance laces, four and a half inches wide, are to be had just now for 69 cents per yard. The 7-in. width is 98 cents and the 9-in. width \$1.25.

Black silk laces are very reasonable in price this season, and come in guipure, Venice, Chantilly, Burges and other weaves. Those 27 inches wide sell for from \$2 to \$3 per yard.—*Vogue*.



A SUMMER WINDOW SEAT. BY R. WALTERS.